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NEW TRADE CONDITION IN SOUTH CHINA.
THE COMPRADORE SYSTEM.

An interesting feature of the "Imperial and Foreign Trade Supplement" of *The Times* is a further instalment of Professor Middleton Smith's review of the position of British trade with China. In the present issue Professor Middleton Smith discusses the compradore system.

There is a cry that the day of the compradore is over. Language schools are starting, firms are encouraging their young men to study Chinese. The idea is that the "middleman" or compradore will disappear. It remains to be seen if he will.

It is of interest to contrast the compradore with his son. Many years ago the writer lectured in the University of Birmingham. The man who could not sign his name, but who had made a fortune out of brass castings or steel steel stampings, or some other trade in metals, had a son at the local university who was learning science, playing cricket, and taking a part in debates on the emancipation of women. The son and the father were utterly different types. It is the same with the compradore of South China and his son. The father had that shrewd commonsense, that keen business acumen, that instinct for making money, which is in the blood of every Cantonese. But he had no knowledge of the world beyond his own country and Hongkong. His one great piece of learning was the English language. He acquired that knowledge slowly and by dint of great perseverance. His son has travelled in America or Europe, and is probably a youth with a University degree. He may be studying economics, engineering, or medicine at the local university. He has an altogether different training from that of his father. And he has all the advantages of the wealth which his father has accumulated.

These young men will start, and have indeed founded, businesses of their own. They will want to establish agencies with European firms; they will import direct from Europe and America. They will, at the same time, profoundly influenced by the industrial development of China. They will persuade their own countrymen that there is money to be made by developing the mines and the vast natural resources of the country. Even if they are not trained engineers, they realise the advantages of machinery. They ride in motor-cars, they travel in first-class passenger cars, they read the London and other newspapers which are printed in English. They find it difficult to tolerate some of the old-fashioned ideas of their elders. They are missionaries of modern trade and commerce.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN CHINA.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

In a letter from the Peking Correspondent of *The Times* he remarks that if the extent and significance of German intrigue in China have been somewhat exaggerated, the trail of the serpent is continually being detected. He gives two examples:—

Some time ago a Mr. Sophus Larsen, a Danish subject, signed a loan agreement with the Chinese Minister of the Navy for some £500,000, proceeds to be spent on installation of wireless telegraphy in China. Mr. Larsen learned the business of wireless telegraphy in Germany, and afterwards represented Siemens Shukert Werke, agents for the Telefunken Wireless Company in Shanghai. While there he sold a quantity of Telefunken plant to the Chinese Government, and installed on land and in Chinese warships some 50 wireless sets. He also acted as an instructor in the school of telegraphy at the capital. When the war broke out his business of fixing up Telefunken material came to an end, and he returned to Europe. Last year he returned, and in the summer approached the Board of Communications with proposals relative to wireless. The Board declined to deal with him, whereupon he addressed himself to the Board of Marine, and had immediate success. In August he signed the agreement referred to. The contract is understood not to stipulate the origin of money or machinery, but Larsen's affections rendered him suspect, and the British and Japanese Ministers demanded from the Chinese Government immediate cancellation of the contract. As the transaction had not been recorded in the Danish Legation, or passed through the Waichiao (Foreign Office), as required, it was plainly irregular. The request was immediately complied with. Mr. Larsen ostensibly represented Larsen & Co., a supposedly Dutch firm. In reality his backers were the German Government. The object was the establishment of a high-power wireless station in Peking, by means of which Germany, through the contractor, could disseminate *Kultur* and its accessories, and institute a new channel for the flow of valuable information.

Larsen's contract involved the erection of six steel towers as high as the Eiffel Tower, over 300ft. high, and of an electrical plant in power sufficient to supply a large city. His vibrations would easily reach Berlin, while those of Berlin would reach him.

THE MARK AS A POLITICAL BAROMETER.

Upon the decrease in the value of the German mark, *Le Journal* writes: "One mark was worth 1 franc 25 centimes in Switzerland before the war and equaled 84 centimes in the middle of March 1918. As a result of the German offensive started in the latter part of last month, there was a rise to one franc, but a week later it fell and since has kept on falling. Now it is about 83 centimes. Is it not the best evidence that neutral countries are viewing events soundly and that in their eyes Germany is far from having won?"

PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT.
A TALK WITH SIDONIO PAES.

(BY FILSON YOUNG.)

To-day in the once royal palace of Belem I was aware of a breath of what may very well be one of the inspiring and guiding influences in Europe after the war, in the shape of Senhor Sidonio Paes, the self-appointed and already idolised President of the Portuguese Republic. I have sent by mail an account of the circumstances in which he rose to power. To-day I wish to write of the man himself while the impression left by an hour's talk with him is still fresh in my mind. Let us begin by saying what Senhor Sidonio Paes is not. He is not a Napoleon, nor a materialist, nor a product of the war, nor a politician, nor a lover of the limelight. Rather he is a lover of the daylight and a believer in an unadorned influence on the dark ways of political intrigue. He did not so much seize an opportunity as make and prepare one. He is not a strong, silent man—he is a strong, quiet man, a very different thing. Speech with him is the utterance of thoughts long pondered and matured in his brain, and when he speaks in public it is not to passion and ambition that he addresses his words, but to the mind, the heart, and above all, to the imagination.

In his speech here three days ago, on his return from a journey through the country, he warned his hearers against believing that the happier state of affairs for which they longed could come about by a miracle or by the doings of one man or even by a revolution. "Every single one of us must work for it," he said; "must work as if he were alone, as if on him alone the issue depended."

He is a man of much reserve and obviously a great self-restraint. He does not reveal himself readily. Yet after an hour's talk, of brisk endeavour on the part of two minds to discern one another through the veil of a language foreign to both, we parted with a hand-clasp which on my side was accompanied by an unfamiliar emotion—that aroused by the sense that one has discovered in the flesh a living embodiment of some at least of the civic ideals towards which one's mind and much discouragement continues to aspire.

For Sidonio Paes is an intellectual and at the same time eminently practical. A hater, I should say, of brute force, he used force at the one moment when it could be most usefully and least violently employed for the securing of peaceful and beneficent ends. The touch of violence having achieved its purpose, he substituted for it firmness, and made no delay in using firm rule as a foundation for an immediate relaxation of some of the harsher injustices from which the country was suffering.

He by no means under-estimates the task before him, for before Portugal can be happy or truly prosperous the people must be cured of the vice of regarding politics as a sport.

REMODELING A NATION.
"It is the whole habit of mind that has to be changed. The thought of the country, the spirit of the country, must be given a new direction. It is a formidable thing to attempt, but it is the only thing which it is any use to attempt. In these words, uttered with intense conviction, the President showed that he was inspired by the only spirit in which to set about making a new and happier world after the war. It is no use patching up old things; you must make people care for, wish for, work for, make sacrifices for quite different things from those which were the leaders of the epoch now so violently ending." And Sidonio Paes is, I think, the first man in power to give expression to a bold determination to seek for and secure in his people this spiritual change. It is for that reason that I think if he gets his way Portugal may yet be a model not only for Republics, but also for all communities that have tasted the bitter results of a purely material philosophy.

And remember, Sidonio Paes had to begin at the beginning, with guns.

In nothing is his restraint better shown than in his discouragement of a purely personal popularity. The tendency of the people is to make an idol of him, but he holds them off with both hands. His two tours of the country, north and south, were made for the purpose of meeting with the people and, perhaps, testing the strength of their loyalty to him. He was constantly received everywhere. As he said to me, "There seems to be an electric circuit through the country. And, indeed, I felt it myself as soon as I arrived in Lisbon, a lightness, a stirring like the spring, a tonic spirit abroad that was instantly refreshing. But that purpose accomplished, the President removes himself from the public eye and gives no further opportunity for mere applause. He is jealous of it, jealous because he wants to turn people's thoughts from himself to the thing he stands for. He desires not to be a priest, but a minister."

His ideal of government.
"It can do nothing," he says, "unless everyone in the country is my collaborator," and he harps upon that—upon making every Portuguese subject an agent in the reformation of Portuguese life. He has powerful allies. He told me, quite incidentally, that the women of the country had hitherto been against the revolution, but were now solid for it. "Ah, *as mulheres da revolução*," cried I, in my dog-French, "vous êtes tous!" "C'est quelque chose ça," he murmured meditatively with his slow smile. A Constitution on the lines of the U.S.A. is his ideal for Portugal; but as he says, no mere elaboration of the Constitution will avail unless the mind of the people and their attitude towards the State can be altered with it. I asked him few direct questions and he made himself no statements as to policy, but when he did it was a statement without reservation.

On the international question he said: "As to external affairs, I hold that the whole of Portugal's interests are bound up with England." And he has given ample proof of it, as every British and Allied resident here will tell you, from Ministers and merchants downwards.

In appearance Senhor Sidonio Paes is a slim, young-looking man, with an aquiline nose, a pointed chin, a trim grey moustache, and large, shining, brown eyes set wide under a roomy forehead. His manner is grave, unsmiling, and quiet, and when he is interested his eyes reflect light, and seem to emit rather than to reflect light. His smile is all the more charming for its rarity, and when it comes is prompted by imagination rather than by humour. He smiles with pleasure, that is to say, rather than with amusement. He dresses in a plain uniform of field-grey and sits to receive you at a writing-table. But he does not play with pen or paper or fidget in any way. Whether he is listening or speaking he sits perfectly still. In this stillness, so free from the eloquent gesture of the ordinary Latin, is expressed the firm restraint in which he holds himself and his people, and it gives to his manner a curiously English quality.

His real difficulty lies in the absence of trained men to carry out his programme. The last eight years of Portuguese politics have not bred statesmen. There are plenty of enthusiasts, but they are without experience in government. The intelligents among the Democrats are certain to put up a fight against him, and the politicians which is to be taken next month will provide an occasion for it. As in Spain, so in Portugal, anything may happen, and there is nothing for it but to await events.—*Daily Mail*.

SMALL-VALUE PAPER CURRENCY IN FAR EAST.

Mr. George E. Anderson, the U.S. Consul-General for Hongkong, points out that with a monetary circulation in silver or in paper currency based upon silver, Hongkong and its South China business field are having less local trouble at the present time, with their currency than countries in the Far East whose money is based upon gold. After all the ups and downs and the retirement of large quantities of subsidiary coins to place Hongkong's currency on an equality with its various elements, the present peaceful course of its monetary affairs seems remarkable.

At present subsidiary coins are in circulation in the colony substantially on a par with the standard silver dollar. By reason of the prohibition of the export of silver from the colony, the Hongkong paper dollar is in circulation at a discount compared with silver in the South China Provinces, but this is due to the fact that so long as the export of silver is prohibited the paper dollar is not convertible into the silver it represents except in Hongkong. In a general way the value of Hongkong and South China currency in gold goes up and down with the course of the silver market; but its various elements remain in the same relation to each other and there has been no trouble with the hoarding of silver coin of any sort.

CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Other countries in the Far East have had great difficulty by reason of the fact that the high price of silver has carried the value of their subsidiary and other silver coins higher than the gold value of these coins. The result has been that even where there has been a prohibition of the export of such coins they have disappeared from circulation, either being melted for sale as bullion or for use in the arts or simply hoarded. The situation has become so embarrassing that all gold-standard countries in the East have been compelled to adopt paper currency for subsidiary circulation. In the Philippines paper currency has been issued in denominations of 50 centavos (\$0.25 U.S. gold) to the amount of \$2,000,000 (\$500,000 gold), in two issues of \$1,000,000 each, and the Government of the territory is seeking an appropriation for the establishment of a mint and authority to issue small denomination notes on its own account. The notes issued by the bank are secured by deposits of gold coin with the territorial Government.

It is generally understood that the Philippine Legislature during its current session will pass legislation reducing the amount of silver in Philippine coins to the metal placed in corresponding coins of the United States. This will tend to reduce embarrassment in the future from extraordinary rises in the value of silver. In Japan paper currency is being issued in denominations of 50, 20, and 10 sen. The Government of the Straits Settlements, where fixed exchange for silver currency is in operation, has also been compelled to issue paper currency in denominations of 10 cents and 25 cents local currency or about \$0.05 and \$0.125 United States gold.

A considerable number of small-value notes has been issued by the Government of the Province of Kwangsi in China to meet the shortage of silver felt all over provincial China and also as a matter of loan. The notes are bought and sold as silver certificates in Hongkong by money changers at a discount of about 20 per cent. They represent a partial effort of the authorities to replace silver currency sent to Shanghai at the beginning of the movement of silver abroad and for investment in gold securities and for speculation.

EFFECT ON TRADE.

The dearth of silver and copper money in South China is having a marked effect upon trade. Transactions of all kinds in imports and exports are greatly impeded, while the great mass of people are feeling the lack of coin most keenly. The situation grows out of the wholesale export of silver and copper currency from South China to meet the demand for metals abroad. The large movement of silver to Shanghai and Hongkong during the past year has not been counteracted by any return of the metal to the Provinces whence it came even after it has been returned to China from abroad.

Exchange in Hongkong continues to remain considerably below the parity of the corresponding value of silver. There is a premium on gold coin over paper currency representing gold of about 25 per cent.—i.e., \$100 in American gold coin will buy about \$125 in American paper currency. This, however, is distinctly a premium on gold, not a discount of paper, for the value of paper currency is on a level with bank exchange for gold. The inability to secure gold as a commodity by importation accounts for the difference.

moustache, and large, shining, brown eyes set wide under a roomy forehead. His manner is grave, unsmiling, and quiet, and when he is interested his eyes reflect light, and seem to emit rather than to reflect light. His smile is all the more charming for its rarity, and when it comes is prompted by imagination rather than by humour. He smiles with pleasure, that is to say, rather than with amusement. He dresses in a plain uniform of field-grey and sits to receive you at a writing-table. But he does not play with pen or paper or fidget in any way. Whether he is listening or speaking he sits perfectly still. In this stillness, so free from the eloquent gesture of the ordinary Latin, is expressed the firm restraint in which he holds himself and his people, and it gives to his manner a curiously English quality.

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CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOO SAN PO."] CANTON, May 14th.

THE CHINA BANK.

The business of the China Bank in Canton was suddenly suspended and the bank was closed yesterday. The director appointed by the Peking Government is said to have disappeared. The local authorities, at the merchants' request, have appointed a new director and the bank re-opened to-day.

ARREST OF A MINISTER.

The Minister of War to the Military Government has been arrested, and other ministers and supporters of Sun Yat-sen in the Military Government are greatly alarmed. Several have announced their resignations.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

It is reported that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who left Canton about a week ago, has not yet returned and his whereabouts are unknown.

PEOPLES' ARMY DISBANDED.

Over 2,000 of the "People's Army," who were about to be despatched to Canton, were disbanded yesterday. The Tsuchiwa sent orders to the local authorities in various places to disband such armies, which are said to be about to enter Canton to fight for the Military Government.

Several regiments of Sui Hing troops have recently arrived in Canton to maintain peace and order.

HUNAN AFFAIRS.

Commander Tam Ho-ming reports that his troops are approaching very near to Changsha, and, as soon as other troops join them, they will commence to attack the capital.

A message from Changsha states that Southern troops are pressing Changsha and the situation is very serious. Northern troops are preparing to evacuate the capital and will retreat to Ao Chow, as Changsha is not suited to defensive measures.

HATRED OF GERMANY.

BISHOP OF HEREFORD'S PLEA.

The Bishop of Hereford, preaching at St. John's, Westminster, recently, referred to a book which carried on its cover a commendation from an ex-Prime Minister. It was called "Degenerate Germany," and dealt with the inequities and foulness of Germany, and called upon Christian nations to write upon the doors of their churches and their altars, "Father, forgive them not, they know what they do."

"I then chose my text," said the bishop, "which has been so infamously parodied. I must make sure as far as my influence is concerned, that Christian people shall remember what was said, and shall not place on God's word some moral gloss of their own design to change a definite authority into a formula of human hate. The bishop then referred to the measure of justification that belonged to the attitude of mind towards Germany, and which might make Christian people tolerant of the shocking impiety of such words. There was no doubt informed treachery which had disgraced Germany during the war, and the German naval warfare was a foul record of wanton crime. The Christian character, he said, was not that of the anemic pacifist who stood by inert at the wrong by the German, but the chivalrous knight who draws his sword for the oppressed and the punishment of the oppressor. As to the statement that ignorance could not excuse Germany, he preferred to remember there were convincing reasons why we should regret such a conclusion, and not add to the horror that had disgraced German warfare. It was horrible to believe that 80,000,000 so is endowed with gifts, were to be reckoned inherently vicious and malefic, and were to be excommunicated. He believed they came within the scope of our Lord's entreaty. The German people were not represented by the horrible atrocities, but were miserably misled, and he believed that it would be shown that the German people would show stern reprobation of those outrages. The bishop said all those atrocities were committed during the French Revolution, and there was horror in the English mind in connection with everything French. The German people were cut off from the outer world. They were oppressed with hunger and were filled with lying legends of their governors, and could they reasonably treat them as normal or sane? Was it not mere justice to regard them as morally demerited? We ought not to forget the virtues of Germany; the malefactors were in the minority, and while we denounced the Von Bismarck we must not forget the Liebknecht. Peace must enthroned justice in the affairs of the world, and re-establish good faith between the nations. He prayed that it would secure the trial and punishment of men who had organized and carried out the crimes of the war, for that would be of inestimable value to the moral health of mankind. There must be victory without injury, and with international goodwill.

SHANGHAI SPRING RACES.
SECOND DAY'S RESULTS

THE CHU-KA-ZA CUP.—Three quarters of a mile.
Mr. John Peel's Sandy (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Henry Morris' Homefield (Mr. Stewart) 2
Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 3
Time: 1min., 20 1-5secs.

THE MONGOLIAN PLATE.—One mile and a half.
Mr. John Peel's Sans Fear (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Formosa Chief (Mr. Rowe) 2
Capt. Bahuson's Kronborg (Mr. Crockham) 3
Time: 3min., 12 4-5secs.

THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—One mile and a half.
Mr. Ezra's Castlewood (Mr. Ezra) 1
Mr. Stubbs Colinton (Mr. Dupree) 2
Mr. G. D. Coutts' Buxted (Mr. Dalgleish) 3
Time: 3min., 07 1-5secs. (equalling record).

THE RACE CLUB CUP.—Two miles.
Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Mr. John Peel's Black Diamond (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Bullfinch (Mr. Hill) 3
The Siccawei Cup.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 2
Mr. Henry Morris' Beaconfield (Mr. Stewart) 3
Time: 2min., 35 2-5secs.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. R. Macgregor's The Globe (Mr. Commons) 1
Mr. Lamerton's Medina-Sidonia (Mr. Rowe) 2
Mr. G. D. Coutts' Richmond (Mr. Dalgleish) 3
Time: 2min., 40 3-5secs.

THE PEKING STAKES.—One mile.
Mr. Ezra's Iron Duke (Mr. I. Ezra) 1
Mr. Bonar's Black Jester (Mr. Hill) 2
Mr. John Peel's Springie (Mr. Johnstone) 3
Time: 2min., 04 3-5secs.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—One mile and a half.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. Ezra) 2
Mr. F. S. Gibbing's Standard Dahlia (Mr. Rowe) 3
Time: 3min., 01 3-5secs.

THE SPRING CUP.—One mile.
Mr. George Sand's Daintysand (Mr. Vida) 1
Mr. P. Hinode's Zomba (Mr. Springfield) 2
Mr. E. E. Rose's Revenge (Mr. Schock) 3
Time: 2min., 03 5-5secs.

THE SOURRY STAKES.—Seven furlongs.
Capt. Bahuson's Jamsborg (Mr. Rowe) 1
Mr. C. B. Burkill's Otello (Mr. Sleep) 2
Mr. Dem's Modesty (Mr. I. Ezra) 3
Time: 1min., 48 3-5secs.

THE TIENTSIN PLATE.—One mile.
Mr. H. Morris' Castlefield (Mr. Stewart) 1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's Sir Lamerock (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. Ezra's Oakwood (Mr. I. Ezra) 3
Time: 2min., 43 3-5secs.

FUNERAL OF MR. A. P. NOBBS.

The funeral of the late Mr. A. P. Nobbs, whose death was announced in our last issue, took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley. The Rev. H. Copley-Moyle officiated at the grave-side. The chief mourners were Messrs. Henry Humphreys, J. A. Tarrant, W. Morley, J. R. Cabell, W. Stalpeton and A. Guy. Amongst others present were Dr. Saunders, Lieut. Highy, Messrs. J. Rodgers, W. Budge, B. Murrell, J. H. Underwood, J. H. Mead, Dr. Saunders, W. L. Robertson, F. Kapp, G. Rapp, D. Wilson, G. H. May, Paul Kermer, J. Spittles, F. E. Bain, A. McKirdy, W. T. Elson, W. J. Crawford, P. Tod, J. W. Glyn, R. S. Vergettes, G. Sim, A. M. Boates, F. M. L. Crawford, C. W. Hart, W. H. B. Muskett, and several members of the Chinese staff of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Wreaths were sent by the Staff and various departments of A. S. Watson & Co., the Government Civil Hospital, Lan Chu-pak and sons, Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Kowloon Cricket Club, Phoenix Club, Victoria Recreation Club, Messrs. Gaudin Price & Co., the Colonial Dispensary, etc.

SPORT.
BILLIARDS.

Sergt. Barker, R.O.A., and Pte. Ellarby, R.A.M.C., met in the semi-final of the local Military Amateur Billiard Championship, at the V.R.C., on Monday evening. There was a fair attendance of service men, but the game was rather disappointing. Both players were much below their usual form, and frequently broke down at very easy shots. Ellarby slowly forged ahead in the early stages of the game until Barker pulled up with a nineteen break, helped with a fluke at sixteen. The score was then 46-44 in favour of Ellarby. The latter was the first to reach the hundred mark, the Artilleryman then being at 74. The second hundred was a very dreary affair, but Ellarby reached his third century with a very nicely played 41 break, Barker then being about 80 behind. Play improved somewhat after this, both men making several double-figure breaks. Ellarby eventually qualified for the final by defeating his opponent by 48 points, the final scores reading, 400-352. The final will be played at the V.R.C. on Friday night.

HOCKEY.

33rd CO. R.G.A., 2; 32nd CO. R.G.A., 0.
These teams met at Happy Valley on Monday, when the 33rd Company by winning the game, became champions of the United Services League. The 33rd Company, who were the previous holders, were without the services of Desborough, their most prolific goal-scorer, and although they had chances were unable to find the net. In the first-half Hammond scored, and in the second-half, Perkins added another.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.
The following were yesterday's results in the tennis tournament:—

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.
H. E. Murray and Mrs. Hammond (own 1/0) beat C. Thorne and Mrs. Black (rec. 1b)—6-2, 3-7, 0-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES, "A."
Capt. H. Smith (rec. 1/0) beat R. M. Henderson (own 3/0)—6-3, 0-4.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.
R. and H. Hancock beat S. E. Green and J. Stalker—6-2, 0-2.

TO-DAY'S CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

A very large attendance is expected at the Open Doubles Tennis Championship of the Colony this afternoon between Messrs. H. A. Nisbet and R. Hancock and Ng Sz-kwong and Wong Po-Keung for the two handsome cups presented by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook. Those who have not yet booked seats should, therefore, do so at once. A splendid contest is anticipated. It would not be surprising if the match were to run into the whole five sets with very little in it. Nisbet and Hancock are a formidable pair, but their opponents are more used to playing together and the ease with which they won last year shows them to be a strong combination. The match is advertised to start at 4.15 p.m.

On entering the stand, holders of white tickets should turn to the left and holders of pink or blue tickets to the right. Green tickets are for reserved chairs in front of the stand, and yellow tickets for chairs opposite the stand. There will be ample room in the 50 cent enclosure, where a raised platform has been erected. In the event of a postponement, the match will be played on Thursday or Friday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A match will be played this afternoon between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Royal Engineers to decide which of these teams shall hold the United Services League shield for the season. The Hongkong Defence Corps were the actual champions of the league, but, according to the rules, the shield can only be held by a Service team, and, consequently, the above two military teams, who obtained eight points each in the competition, play this afternoon to decide the destination of the trophy for the season. The kick-off will be at 5.30 p.m.

"SOME" COMPLIMENT.

The feeling that Americans at the front have for British Tommies is admirably expressed in the following little extract from a letter received from France:—
"We see quite a lot of the Americans. Two U.S. officers were watching a draft of men returning to their units at the front. As usual, they were singing at the top of their voices, in spite of being loaded up like Christmas trees. One United States officer said to the other: 'Gee, I don't know how they do it after nearly four years of it. If our fellows can do that after six months I'll eat my hat.' Some compliment, eh, coming from the men who intend to clean it up for us!"

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.
INQUEST ON THE BODY OF A CHILD.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese girl, six years of age, who was knocked down and killed by a motor-car on May 4th.

Dr. W. J. Woodman said that death was due to rupture of the liver.

A little girl, barely seven years of age, said she heard a commotion and, on going to the spot, saw her playmate lying injured. The deceased was playing in the road with several other children at the time of the accident.

Mr. E. Christensen, employed by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., who was riding in the motor-car at the time in company with Mr. Leonard Griffith James, deposed that when approaching No. 29, Caine Road, going from east to west, he noticed several Chinese children playing on the right hand side of the road. One of them, apparently, attempted to cross the road at the moment, and the driver sounded his horn. The driver applied his brakes, and the car, which was travelling at an ordinary speed, was pulled up within a few yards. The child was lying on the road in an unconscious condition. They took her to the Government Civil Hospital and reported the matter to the Police. He was of the opinion that the accident could not have been avoided.

The driver, who is employed by the Dragon Cycle Company, stated that he had driven a car for over three years and had never had an accident before. He noticed the children playing in the road and blew his horn to attract their attention. A child attempted to cross the road, and he applied the foot and hand brakes, thereby stopping the car. He could not say whether the car had passed over the body or not. He did not notice any wounds, nor was the child bleeding. The car was travelling at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The father said he was satisfied the death of his child was due to an accident.

Mr. J. R. Wood brought in a verdict of "Accidental death."

COMPANY REPORT.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the 45th ordinary meeting to be held on the 23rd inst. states:—

The board has now to lay before the shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Society on the 31st December, 1917, and a statement of working accounts together with the sterling equivalents.

1916 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$30 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors passed at the last annual meeting, there remains a balance of \$2,365,955.48. The board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend to shareholders of \$20 per share on 15,881 shares	\$ 317,620.00
A bonus dividend to shareholders of \$10 per share on 15,881 shares	158,810.00
An addition to the reserve fund of \$100,000 at exchange 3/4	663,666.67
To building reserve fund \$10,000 at exchange 3/4	63,666.67
To be carried forward to underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1916	1,156,192.11
	\$2,365,955.48

1917 Account.—The balance of working account on the 31st December, 1917, was \$9,379,564.37. The board recommends that an interim dividend of \$30 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$276,430, and that a bonus of 30 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$280,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—In accordance with Clause 80 of the Articles of Association, Mr. W. L. Pattenden and Mr. A. Forbes retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 4th May are as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 19 weeks
This Year	\$2,082	\$254,122
Last Year	13,478	250,258
Decrease	11,396	2,874

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
A FRANK CONFESSION.

A woman was charged with offering a bribe of twenty cents to a Forest guard. Inspector Sim said the woman was arrested while cutting some branches from a plantation on the hillside, and she offered the guard twenty cents to be allowed her freedom.

Defendant said she was a poor woman, and when she was arrested she offered the man the money to escape being fined.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

A FORTUNE HUNTER.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defendant, said his client, who was a trader in Macao, was passing through Hongkong on his way to Kowloon, when he was arrested. His client had bought the tickets in the hope of winning a prize and for no other purpose.

Mr. Dyer Ball said he was satisfied that the lottery tickets were intended for sale, and fined defendant \$20.

EXPORTATION OF IRON.

The Nam Sang Loong Co., pleaded guilty to exporting two tons of iron without a permit.

The manager of the firm said all previous shipments were supervised by him, but on the last occasion he was away at Yau-mat.

Mr. D. W. Trautman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, said defendant had fulfilled all requirements on previous occasions.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$30, and warned him to be more careful in the future.

SHOEMAKER OR BURGLAR?

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of house-breaking implements.

Inspector Gordon said defendant was arrested on Monday night in Chatham Road, Kowloon, with house-breaking implements in his possession. He had also a dagger and a quantity of pepper with him.

Defendant stated that he was a shoemaker, and that the instruments he carried were used in his trade.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for further inquiries.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF SUGAR.

A Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 200 catties of brown sugar.

It was stated that defendant was arrested by a *lukong* at Tai Kok Shui with the sugar in her possession. Defendant told him that it was given her by a man who had engaged her sampan.

Defendant stated that the man promised to come back for the sugar, but though she waited the whole day he did not make his appearance. She was unable to identify the man.

Mr. J. R. Wood remarked that there seemed to be some truth in defendant's story and discharged her.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund for the week ending May 15th, are gratefully acknowledged and statement of accounts up to May 15th is submitted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., Military Secretary and Treasurer: Balance b/f from 30th April, 1918 \$ 440.31

Subscriptions acknowledged to 8th May 1918 405.00

Since received:—

H. W. Looker	\$10
R. S.	25
Donnelly & Whyte	10
"A monthly subscriber"	5
"An A. C."	2
R. M. Dyer	10
D. Macdonald	10
P. P. Wodehouse	10
W. S. Brown	5
J. M. Gordon	10
M. S. Stewart	10
A. G. Gordon	10
C. Thorne	10
G. Piercy	5
O. A. Hooper	5
"Ken"	5
C. G. Harrison	5
E. Ex. Telegraph Co.	20
	187.00

Subscription paid in advance during May 5.00

Less advance subscriptions included in balance on 30th April, 1918 65.00

Total receipts \$ 972.31

Expenditure from 1st to 15th May, 1918 450.22

Balance in hand \$ 512.09

Monthly subscription \$ 10.00

Donations

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

SLEEPING
SUITS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR L. C. & CO. IN THE
GENUINE "AERTEX" CELLULAR
TROPICAL WEIGHT CLOTH.

WEARERS OF "AERTEX" CELLULAR ARE
REMARKABLY FREE FROM COLD AND
CHILLS

THE SUITS ARE FINISHED WITH
HALF LENGTH SLEEVES AND LEGS,
NO COLLAR AND OPEN AT NECK.

THE IDEAL SLEEPING SUIT FOR THE HOT SEASON

ALL SIZES IN PLAIN WHITE.

\$6.50 per suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES.

S. W. P.—PREPARED PAINT.

FLAT-TONE—A flat oil paint for interior decoration.

CONCRETE FINISH—The ideal paint for concrete and plaster walls.

WORLD BRAND ZINC—25 lb. pails.

"OLD DUTCH" ENAMEL.

Colour cards and information on application.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Sole Agents,
Hotel Mansions, Mission Buildings,

1185

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

We have now a complete stock of

BATHING COSTUMES.

A. S. A. STYLES.

IN SMART
COLOURINGS AND WHITE.

TOWELS

TURKISH, HUCKABACK and LINEN.

RELIABLE QUALITIES.

Cable Address: J. K. SUGI TRADING CO., Code Used:
"Sugira, Osaka." Honden, Osaka, Japan. A.B.C. 1st Edition.

EXPORTERS OF CYCLES AND ACCESSORIES.

GLASS BOTTLES AND GLASS WARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
TOYS, SILK GOODS, HOSIERY, AND GENERAL JAPANESE
GOODS.

Enquiries Invited. Trial Orders Solicited.

[1884]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. European or Eurasian, wanted for 3 girls, ages 10, 6 and 6. Hefty giving references and salary required.

Mrs. WILSON,
CUSTOM HOUSE, CANTON.
[2011]

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS. with Good Bath-rooms and wide verandahs. To Let from 10th of May. Rate to end of June, \$100 per month.

Mrs. NIVEN,
Narcissus Bay, Wei-hai-wei.
[2012]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Interim Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

THE BOARD having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1918, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 11 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE EURO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER
THE HONGKONG MINING ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1918. [2013]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PAKLING"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th May will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1918. [2014]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th May will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1918. [2015]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 16th inst., at 6.30 P.M.

As set forth in the Notice Pasted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1918. [1977]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 122, Des Vœux Road Central,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. [1887]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. V. CARPMAEL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 16th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, VALUABLE EFFECTS, As follows:—

Piano Upright Grand in good condition, Double-barrel 12-bore Gun by Tolley. Some pieces of Blackwood Furniture, including a Viceroy's Chair, a number of Books including a Valuable Collection of Books on Chinese Pottery and Porcelain, Chinese and Japanese Pictures, and a Large Collection of Books on Chinese Chess, "Go," including some very old and rare Chinese Works, Books by Wallace, Darwin, Romanes, and Works on English and French Literature.

Some Valuable Chinese Pictures and a few Porcelain and Brass Curios. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1918. [2016]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from W. DUNBAR, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, ON FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, commencing at 2.15 p.m., at No. 57 The Peak, Mount Kowloon Road, THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., therein contained.

Comprising:—Teakwood Hall Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, Blackwood and Cherrywood Table and Chairs, Desk, &c., Old Steel Engravings, Water Colours, &c., Reversible Carpets and Rugs, Portiere and Lace Curtains, Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Dining Table and Chairs, Dinner Service, Glass Ware, &c., Brass Twin Bedsteads, Bed, Mattresses, Dressing Table, Wardrobe, Washstands, &c., &c., Bath Room, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils, Gas and Electric Fittings, Treadle and Hand Sewing Machine (Singer's), Oliver Typewriter (New), Piano by Collard & Collard in excellent condition, and a number of Chinese Vases, Bronzes, &c., &c.

On view from 10th inst. at 2.30 p.m. Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1918. [2017]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 17th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1918. [1992]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 15th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1895]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1898]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.45 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1897]

INTIMATIONS

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS IN THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED. entitled to an allotment of Shares in THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, are requested to forward their Claims to the Undersigned as soon as possible.

M. MANUK,
Secretary,
THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.
[1980]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD." and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary,
THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
[1923]

G. B. B. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.
Just received a Selection of ARTISTIC SILVER MEDALS of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, &c., &c.
[1846]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
[1887]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANNARON ROAD, Kowloon. well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.
Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
[1858]

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1875]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
40, Connaught Road Central.
[900]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LESTILEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1875]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[2000]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.
[1818]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep or touch not the Pyrean Spring."

These shallow drafts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again."

— Pope.

PINTS \$1.00 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 CTS. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS

Tel. 419. [19]

DEATHS.

ROBERTSON.—On the 14th instant, at the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, MADALINE, relict of the late Sergt. ROBERTSON, one time of the Hongkong Police Force, aged 83 years. The funeral will pass the Monument at 10.45 a.m. to-day. [2010]

STEVENSON.—Died of wounds, on the Western Front, May 10th, 2nd-Lieut. R. J. STEVENSON, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, the dearly loved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Stevenson, "Tourelle," North Point, aged 23 years and 4 months. [2000]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 141, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15TH MAY, 1918

SEALING THE HORNETS' NESTS.

Once again the Navy has given proof of its initiative, skill, and daring by successfully carrying out extremely hazardous and intricate operations designed to seal the German submarine bases on the coast of Flanders. It was on April 23rd that the Dover Patrol covered itself with imperishable glory by its intrepid raid upon Zebrugge and Ostend. On that occasion, it will be remembered, the mole at Zebrugge was cut off from the shore by blowing up the pilework connections by means of an old submarine filled with explosives; the dock gates were destroyed; and the entrance to Bruges Canal was blocked by the sinking of two obsolete cruisers filled with concrete. The attacking ships approached under cover of an artificial fog and took the enemy completely unawares, but they were soon subjected to a tremendous bombardment at short range, while the landing parties had to face a murderous machine-gun fire. Nothing daunted, however, our gallant sailors withdrew only when their objects were accomplished. Simultaneously a similar but more simple operation was undertaken at Ostend with the object of blocking up that port, but, owing to the misty weather and the removal of buoys by the enemy, the two

blockships told off for the purpose got slightly off their course. The Dover Patrol returned to complete their task last Thursday night. The *Vindictive*, which played such a proud part in the Zebrugge raid and returned with her decks like a shambles, was filled with concrete and sunk at the neck of the channel at the entrance to Ostend harbour. The magnificent spirit of the men is shown by the fact that, although Vice-Admiral Keyes had decided that the cruiser should be handled by a crew told off from the *Brilliant*, which had previously tried to block Ostend, the Engineer-Commander, Petty Officer, and four artificers who served in the *Vindictive* at Zebrugge, claimed the right to remain and this was conceded. The same plan as that carried out previously was followed, and the fierceness of the casualties shows that the Germans were again taken by surprise, although when they awoke to what was afoot, they discharged a tornado of shells. A fairway of some 20 feet still remains, but it is believed that this will be reduced through silting. As it is, the egress of both submarines and destroyers will be considerably hampered. The removal of the obstructions will, of course, occupy a very long time, for blasting operations will have to be carried out with the greatest caution in order to avoid the destruction of adjacent permanent structures. Meanwhile, the activities of the German Navy will be seriously crippled. The "tip-and-run" expeditions of the destroyers will be attended with greater risk than hitherto, and if the German Fleet should venture to make another sally it will be at a grave disadvantage. The Belgian coast operations and the closing of the North Sea from Norway to the Orkney Islands by a barrage of mines are regarded as constituting one of the most important naval undertakings of the war. It is believed that Admiral Lord Jellicoe had this in his mind when he predicted that the submarine would be defeated by August. The fact that the Kaiser has found it necessary to establish a new order for the decoration of crews of submarines who have made three successful voyages is a clear indication of the extreme hazard of life in the German submarine service to-day. It will be remembered that Sir Eric Geddes stated recently that from 40 to 50 per cent. of all the submarines operating round Britain since the war began have been destroyed. The recently published German secret report showing that when indiscriminate submarine was under consideration the leading German commercial and industrial authorities were of opinion that Britain could not hold out for more than three months should be constantly borne in mind when we think of this subject. It has taken a whole year of the worst that Germany can do to bring Great Britain to the point of beginning to ration food.

"Tusculum," Barker Road, the property which was to have been offered for sale by public auction, yesterday, by Mr. G. P. Lummet, was disposed of by private treaty.

The members of the Hongkong Club on Monday night entertained at dinner several of their number who are volunteering for active service at the Front. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided.

The Misses Woods have sent to St. Dunstan's House for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors a draft for \$47 (27 7s. 2d.), being ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of their entertainment at the City Hall on May 7th.

During Sunday and Monday the following cases of infectious disease were notified in the Colony:—Cerebro-spinal fever 8 (4 deaths); bubonic plague, 2 (1 death); enteric fever, 3 (2 deaths); and diphtheria, 1 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

Captain R. C. Dyer, who died recently at the age of 91, had seen a very great deal of active service in all parts of the world, including many engagements in China in the later 'fifties. He had been in receipt of a Greenwich Hospital pension since 1906.

Vice-Admiral J. A. Poland, whose death was announced recently, saw service in China many years ago. In 1857 he was with the Naval Brigade at the taking of Canton, and later was fighting at Shanghai, Kagoshima, and on the Congo. He was senior British officer at Yokohama during the Russian scare of 1878.

Lieut. A. W. Forbes, R.N., who died recently at the age of twenty-five was stationed in Hongkong for service with submarines at the outbreak of war, and served continuously in the submarine branch until his recent death. He received the D.S.O. in May, 1917.

The Frawley Company, whose arrival in the Colony has been delayed by shipping arrangements, now announces that their season will open on Saturday evening with "It Pays to Advertise." This will be followed on Monday evening by "Kick In," and on the following nights by "The 13th Chair," "The Boomerang," "Tiger Rose," and "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Ip Leung Si, a widow, residing at 29, Wellington Street, has reported to the Police that on Monday evening, a man who had rented a cubicle from her came to the house with two other men. While he was conversing with her, stating that he wished to pay his rent, his companions went to the roof. They returned a few minutes later, and, levelling revolvers at the woman and the other inmates of the house, forced them into a cubicle, after which they ransacked the house and stole a pair of gold bangles valued at \$100.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board, yesterday, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, wishing farewell to Mr. E. V. Carpmael (President) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary), said that while the Board regretted their departure, it approved of their patriotism. He invited the members of the Board to join with him in wishing them *bon voyage* and a speedy return after the enemies of civilization had been crushed. Mr. Ng Hon Tsz warmly endorsed Mr. Bowley's remarks, and Mr. Carpmael made suitable acknowledgment on behalf of himself and Mr. Reynolds.

Among recent appointments to the Order of the British Empire are the following: Knight Commander, Sir A. H. Young, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements; Commanders, Mr. A. Agnew, chairman of River Craft Committee, member of Food Control and Shipping Committee, and Commandant of the Civil Guard, Straits Settlements; and Mr. R. F. Johnston, District Officer and Magistrate, Weihaiwei. Officers, Mr. Lim Boon Keng, unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements; and Mr. S. H. Nicholson, for services on behalf of sailors and soldiers in the Straits Settlements.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

U.S.A. CONSULATE ESTABLISHED AT TSINANFU.

PEKING, May 13th.

Consequent upon the growing commercial and missionary interests in Western Shantung the American Government has decided to establish a Consulate at Tsinanfu. Mr. Bickford, of Shanghai, has been designated Consul.

GENERAL SEMENOFF RECEIVING INCREASED SUPPORT.

General Semenov is receiving increasing Cossack support in Siberia. The Bolsheviks are retreating before his troops. The capture of Adrianouk is expected to lead to further success.

THE INTERNMENT OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

The Cabinet again discussed, without result, the internment of enemy subjects.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BREAKWATER FOR CHEFOO.

PEKING, May 12th.

The Government has agreed upon an appropriation of Tls. 111,400 monthly of the Customs revenue during 19 months for the construction of a breakwater at Chefoo, thus ensuring that Chefoo, where British interests are predominant, will remain one of the principal ports on the North China coast, despite the competition of Tientsin.

Manila papers mention that Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Governor-General, has filed a suit for divorce in San Diego, California, on the technical ground of desertion. Mrs. Harrison, who was in the Philippines for about three years, returned to the United States in 1916, the climate not agreeing with her. Since then she has urged her husband to join her, but the latter has found it impossible to accede to her wishes because of his public duties, the President having urged him to remain there after the entrance of the United States into the war. When war was declared against Germany, Governor-General Harrison had completed arrangements to return to the United States.

THE WAR.

AMIENS NOT THE ENEMY'S GOAL.

CENTRAL POWERS' HARSH TERMS TO ROUMANIA.

MUTINY IN THE AUSTRIAN NAVY

CORDIAL MEETING OF THE TWO EMPERORS

LORD BRYCE ON THE LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT'S TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, May 13th.
12.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was hostile artillery firing in the Somme Valley and Albert sectors and between Locon and Nieppe Forest.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, May 13th.
10.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile artillery developed considerable activity north of Serre, and was also active in the southern portion of the British front, and in the sector northward of Kemmel.

EXAGGERATION OF VICTORIES FOR GERMAN CONSUMPTION.

LONDON, May 13th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters gives other examples of false statements in German communiqués in the early days of the battle, besides that cabled on the 12th inst.

A German communiqué stated that the Fifth Berkshires were annihilated. The fact is the Fifth Berkshires lost 15 officers, and 300 of other ranks.

A German communiqué asserted that the Fourth Yorkshire Light Infantry was captured almost complete. The truth is the total missing from this regiment is 101.

There are numerous cases of similar exaggeration. Many of sheer mendacity could be given. Some are in themselves unimportant, but in the totality they show how impossible it is to accept any German communiqué at its face value.

EARLIER CABLES.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, May 13th.
0.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been nothing except reciprocal artillery firing.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Mist interfered with our air work yesterday. We brought down one enemy machine. Two British machines are missing. It is ascertained that three further enemy machines were brought down on the 10th inst., in addition to the eight reported.

GERMANS BEHIND THEIR AMENDED TIME-TABLE.

LONDON, May 13th.
11.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing to-day, states:—The weather is grey and cheerless on most of the battle-front. The enemy has fallen considerably behind his amended time-table. In a diary found on a captured German officer there is an entry stating that a certain big attack planned near Albert had been abandoned because the second Naval Division had broken into Albert and had indulged in a wholesale riot. The diary added that the Division was dealt with for disorderly behaviour and pillage.

The same diary contains a running lament upon the havoc wrought by our airmen, which is punctuated by many casualty lists caused by their bombs. Completed casualty returns available show that the German Wireless statements regarding our losses in the early days of the offensive were grossly exaggerated. The Fifty-sixth Division, which the German Wireless stated was almost completely wiped out, lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 43 officers and 1,425 men.

FRENCH ACHIEVE CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS.

The French troops operating along the gully of Wyverbeck, running southwards of Dikebusch Lake to the eastern foot of Mont Kemmel, have had a considerable success.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 13th.
10.05 p.m.

A German communiqué states:—We arrested in our lines an attack northward of Kemmel.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINE-SWEEPER-SLOOP SUNK.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Admiralty announce:—A mine-sweeping sloop was torpedoed and sunk on May 6th.

Two officers and 13 men are missing.

THE ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

"VINDICTIVE'S" POSITION CONFIRMED.

LONDON, May 11th.

It is fully realised that the German High Command has many good reasons for denying the unquestionable success of the Ostend affair. However, in view of the German communiqué of 10th inst., it is worth while emphasising that there is no shadow of doubt about the position of the *Vindictive*, which lies at an angle of 40 degrees between the piers about 200 yards inside the entrance. This has been photographically confirmed. It is interesting to note that the German public are only now beginning to know that something serious, really happened at Zeebrugge on April 23rd. The High Command having taken great pains to conceal the fact that two cruisers filled with concrete block the canal there.

The recent flamboyant announcement of the bestowal of various honours on the Zeebrugge Command was undoubtedly an effort to finally dispel the widespread doubts in Germany that that enterprise was really, according to the German communiqué of April 24th, "frustrated."

THE FINAL ACT.

LONDON, May 12th.

The papers state that when the *Vindictive* was approaching the harbour of Ostend the officers, owing to the heavy fire from the shore batteries, went into the conning-tower, but when the time came to sink the ship they returned to the deck to see the operation carried out. The German official account mentions that the British developed an artificial fog at Zeebrugge simultaneously with the attack at Ostend, probably to distract the German attention.

It is noteworthy that while the official account contents that the *Vindictive* was sunk outside the harbour, the account by the so-called "Eye-Witness," published in Berlin, admits that the *Vindictive* struck the jetty.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EMPERORS MEET.

"IN COMPLETE ACCORD."

LONDON, May 13th.

A German official message states:—The Emperor Karl visited the Kaiser at the main Headquarters, accompanied by Count Burian and General von Vez. Germany was represented by Generals von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Kuchelmann.

There was a cordial and thorough discussion on all fundamental political, economic and military questions affecting Austro-Germany. There was complete accord in all these, and on the extension and deepening of the existing alliance. The guiding lines of the contemplated contractual agreements already exist in principle.

MUTINY IN THE AUSTRIAN FLEET.

ADMIRAL MADE A PRISONER.

LONDON, May 13th.

The *Times* Correspondent with the Italian Army states:—It transpires that a mutiny broke out in the Austrian Fleet at Cattaro, Pola, in February. The officers were powerless. Six cruisers and several destroyers at Cattaro hoisted the red flag. Encounters occurred between German elements and the mutineers, who gained the mastery of the port, seized the Admiral and confined him in a vessel in the harbour. The mutineers finally returned to their allegiance after a week's negotiations, receiving guarantees that they would not be punished and promises of settlement of their grievances. Thirty officers were cashiered on the ground of slackness. A notorious martinet was subsequently appointed to command the Fleet, and he has begun to inflict wholesale punishments for imaginary offences.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT'S TRIBUTE TO GT. BRITAIN.

TO HER "WE OWE OUR LIBERTY."

WASHINGTON, May 13th.

Ex-President Taft, introducing Lord Reading on the 12th inst., paid a high tribute to Great Britain's efforts, which he said, "is something we cannot appreciate, nor estimate. We are living in comfort and luxury, and have lost comparatively few men. We have not been in the valley of the shadow of death as has been Great Britain, to whom we owe our liberty." Great Britain rid the world of the greatest military conqueror the world ever saw, and did it by sacrifice, and holding him on St. Helena, finally told the story of British pertinacity and British determination to stand up for civilization against tyranny and world domination. Her function in this war, said Mr. Taft, is the same.

LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM EXHAUSTIVE ANALYSIS BY LORD BRYCE.

LONDON, May 13th.

Lord Bryce, in an article in the *Daily Chronicle* exhaustively analyses the Lichnowsky Memorandum as the most complete vindication of Great Britain's attitude towards the war. He says the Memorandum was written, not to justify England, but to criticise the policy which tied Germany to Austria. It exposed him to the anger and persecution of the German Government, which is evidence of the importance they attach to the Memorandum as a condemnation of their conduct.

Lord Bryce attributes the wild outburst of anti-English feeling in Germany to the fact that the German Government did everything in their power, not only to create hatred, but also to stifle every voice raised to let the people know the truth. They were never permitted to know the truth, and the disappointment that fell upon them when the march to Paris was arrested, with the help of the British Army, and their coast strictly blockaded by the British fleet added fuel to their anger, and made it ever since an easier matter to keep the truth from them.

The British people bore no hatred whatever towards the German people. King Edward meant no harm to Germany when he showed his liking for the French, neither did his Ministers when they took steps to remove the differences that had been causing trouble between ourselves and France; and, again, when they came to a friendly understanding with Russia. These arrangements were made in the interests of European peace and goodwill, not in order to damage Germany. British merchants and manufacturers never dreamt of fighting Germany to get rid of her commercial competition, and British statesmen did not desire to add to the British possessions abroad, feeling that we already had all we needed, and that the greatest interest of the British Empire was a universal peace.

No section of our people had any idea of the dangers of a peace which lay in the mind, and of the purpose, of those who rule Germany. We did not realise what the feudal aristocracy and the military caste in Germany were pondering and planning, nor how little weight they attached to the considerations of good faith or humanity. Hence, we made no preparation for war, had scarcely thought ourselves what action we should have taken on land if we became involved in war. In this attitude there may have been less prudence than was needed, but our absence of suspicion is the best proof of how little we expected aggression. It is an absolute refutation of the calumny that Britain, with a tiny Army, was planning to attack the greatest military power in the world.

The memorandum bears witness to the pacific spirit of the British people and the British Government. Still weightier evidence of the goodwill of the British Government, is supplied by an account of the concessions to Germany, for example, in Asia and Africa, in pursuance of Earl Grey's policy to arrive at a friendly rapprochement and understanding with Germany. Great Britain went a very long way to meet the German wishes in respect of the Bagdad Railway. Not less large were the concessions made in South and Central Africa. Had we in England known the inner spirit of the German Government and the use they would make of our concessions, British Ministers might well have hesitated to go as far as they did, but that they conceded so much is the most complete proof of their goodwill and the most convincing refutation of the German charges.

Lord Bryce concludes: Never in her long history has Great Britain had so perfectly clear a conscience as in the case of this war. Her people neither contemplated, nor desired it. They were driven into it by the action of the German Government, which persisted in pushing it on, even when Austria seemed willing to draw back. All evidently had been settled at the famous Potsdam Conference, when the Emperor enquired of his Military and Naval chiefs whether they were ready for the conflict for which preparations had been in progress. Neither, when the war began, did Great Britain wish to do more than prevent Germany destroying Belgium and mortally wounding France.

GENERAL SIR BRYAN MAHON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 13th.

General Shaw, successor to General Sir Bryan Mahon, has arrived at Dublin.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES. DEVELOPMENT OF SUBMARINISM.

AMSTERDAM, May 13th.

In the Reichstag, during a discussion on the navy estimates Admiral von Capelle declared that the reports for April of unrestricted submarine warfare were again favourable. Naturally, losses had occurred, but the increase of submarines had exceeded the losses. Submarine warfare was more and more developing into a struggle between submarine action and the construction of ships. Hitherto the monthly destruction figures continued to be several times as large as the new construction. He asserted that the British shipbuilding results fell from 161,000 tons in March to 111,000 in April, or, reckoned in ships, from 32 to 22. America had built little, and her building had been far below expectations. Even if it were increased, America herself would use up the increase. There was every reason to regard the submarines with trust and confidence.

Referring to the declaration of Mr. Lloyd George on April 9th, that even if the land war were lost the naval war would still be far from ending, he said:—"We must wait and see whether the British people makes this threat its own. If they do our submarines must continue to do its duty. Success assuredly will not fail them. As far as the other requirements of the Army and Navy admit, our entire war industry will be placed at the service of submarine construction." Other speakers emphasised that the Reichstag unanimously favoured unrestricted submarine warfare.

RAW MATERIALS AFTER THE WAR.

GOVERNMENT RENOUNCES SOME COMMERCIAL CONVENTIONS.

LONDON, May 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that in view of a probable shortage of raw materials after the war and the necessity for providing for the requirements of the Empire and the Allies, the Government intended, similarly with the French Government, to renounce all commercial conventions containing the general clause regarding "most-favoured nations."

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA. GRAVE FOOD SITUATION IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, May 13th.

A message from Moscow, dated the 11th inst., states that M. Lenin has telegraphed to all food organisations demanding immediate help in view of the catastrophic position in Petrograd. He says, "A counter-revolution is raising its head and is turning the discontent of the starving masses against the Soviet authority."

SECRETARY OF INDIA RETURNS.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Right Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India, has returned to London.

GERMANY'S FUTURE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

ZURICH, May 13th.

Speaking in the Wurttemberg Diet the Minister of Finance admitted that it will require the labour of generations to restore Germany's commercial relations to the peace of the pre-war period.

THE SANCTUARY OF LIBERTY.

WASHINGTON, May 13th.

Lord Reading, addressing the National Press Club, paid tribute to America's swift and unhesitating response to the Allies' call, and praised the efforts of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. He said that India proved her devotion by her attitude in the present crisis, the German efforts to start disaffection in India having failed. The British Empire and United States were each based upon keeping the sovereign authority of a country as the sanctuary of liberty which was founded on justice and right. Together they would proceed, determined that our system should prevail, and that there should be no room in the world for military despotism.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES IN GERMANY.

LONDON, May 13th.

The outbreaks of mysterious and destructive fires in Germany continue. The latest instances of destruction are the Berlin Municipal Granary, containing 1,000 tons of cereals, and the burning of 15,000 acres of forest near Oestrup, in Westphalia.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF SUBMARINE FAILURE.

Mr. Wilson, representative of the American Federation of Labour, interviewed on his return from the front, says the most conclusive evidence we have seen of the failure of the enemy submarine campaign is the huge American Army in France and the hundreds of thousands of tons of stores brought across the Atlantic. These vast munitions stand as irrefutable proof of the protective power of the British and American Navies. Less than twelve months have passed since General Pershing, with fifty men, landed in France. The developments since then are little short of miraculous. We are amazed at the work of the supermen of the British and American Armies. Everywhere among the American troops is a feeling of absolute confidence in their power to withstand successfully any offensive launched against them. Their spirit, like that of the British and French troops, is wonderful.

It is not likely the Germans will attempt a further rush towards Amiens along the Luce valley. They have more to gain by capturing the Esclavillers plateau, and so avoiding the marshes which form a natural barrier before Amiens. Along the line of the Avre the enemy is organised for defence and his batteries are extraordinarily close to his front line, which consists of a chain of organised shell-trenches, with only one line of trenches. The enemy has dug himself in between Montdidier and Noyon and has already prepared his defence lines.

CENTRAL POWERS AND ROUMANIA.

HARSH PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, May 11th. On the other hand, the Germans who have suffered damage in Roumanian territory are to be recompensed. Moreover, Roumania must indemnify neutrals in Roumania for damage inflicted by the Germans. A commission of one-third each of Roumanians, Germans and neutrals have decided the amount of compensation. All pre-war treaties and agreements are restored. Germans in Roumanian service before the war who were dismissed will all be restored to full rank and salary. A significant clause is that compelling Roumania to grant an amnesty to Germans for their political conduct or military conduct based upon political grounds during the war.

Finally, the German Reichsbank shall retain for five years the balances of the Roumanian National Bank as security. KAISER FILLED WITH PRIDE AND JOY.

AMSTERDAM, May 10th. A message from Berlin says the Kaiser has telegraphed to General von Hindenburg declaring that the conclusion of peace with Roumania fills him with pride and joy. He is ordering the commemoration of the Battle of Tannenberg, which saved East Prussia; that the castle at Marienburg, the stronghold of the old German knights be renovated; and that its entrance gate be renovated and arms of General von Hindenburg and that its towers be inscribed with the names of the generals who distinguished themselves in defending the eastern frontier.

ROUMANIA IN STATE OF NEUTRALITY.

AMSTERDAM, May 10th. A message from Bukharest states that the Roumanian Government in a proclamation announces the conclusion of peace. The country again enters the state of neutrality, and can now work in removing the scars of war by consolidating the internal position.

GERMANY PREFERS KIEFF TO KURSK FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

MOSCOW, May 10th. Germany has informed the Foreign Commissary that in view of the change of Government in Ukraine the Peace Delegation of Ukraine must be radically reconstituted, and that Kieff, not Kursk, is the place of the negotiations.

AUSTRO-ROUMANIAN TREATY EQUALLY HARSH.

AMSTERDAM, May 13th. The financial provisions of the Austro-Roumanian Supplementary Treaty are as equally harsh against Roumania as the earlier-mentioned Germano-Roumanian treaty. Roumania is similarly forced to renounce indemnification for damage caused by Austria, including commandeered goods, and has also agreed to remit to Austria-Hungary thirty-five million kronen gold within two years, unless superseded by some future arrangement. Roumania also pledges for a period of five years the Roumanian National Bank balances and deposits at the German Reichsbank.

GERMANY'S CONFISCATORY METHODS.

ZURICH, May 13th. The influential Vienna Labour organ, *Arbeiter Zeitung*, has joined in the chorus of Austrian warnings against Germany's confiscatory methods in Roumania. The journal points out that a final decision can only be reached by a general peace conference, and sarcastically concludes, that such a peace without political and economic violation proclaimed by Count Czernin.

NEW K.C.B.

LONDON, May 12th. The Press Bureau announces that General Sir Bryan Mahon has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

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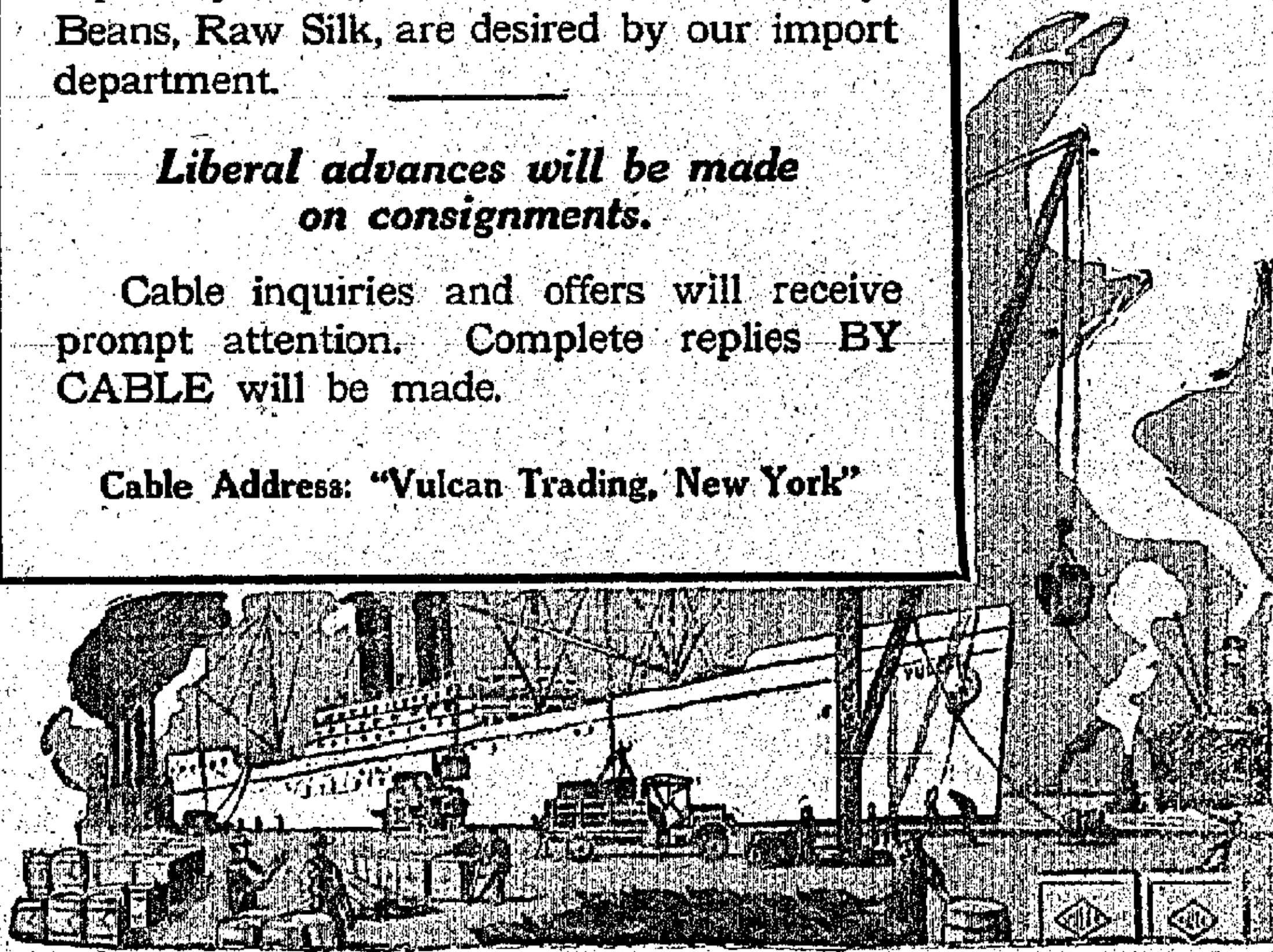
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PRIME MINISTER ON THE DUTY OF THE CHURCHES.

OUR SOLDIERS THE TRUE APOSTLES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A brief visit was paid by the Prime Minister recently to the annual assembly of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches at the City Temple. Mr. Lloyd George addressed the gathering for nearly forty-five minutes. He said: "I have come here not as the chief Minister of the Crown, but as a humble member of the Free Churches, to talk to my fellow Free Churchmen in an hour of grave national emergency. There is a sense in which every Church is a national Church. It is an essential part of the nation—not merely its members as individuals, but as an institution, an organisation, and as such it owes a duty to the nation. Nobly have the Free Churches discharged that national obligation in this crisis. (Hear, hear.) In the days of the great Civil War Nonconformists fought for individual liberty. They are now fighting for international right. (Cheers.) Our brethren in America two generations ago, fought for the emancipation of the slaves. To-day they and we together are fighting for the deliverance of the world from the bondage of the sword. (Cheers.) In the history of this country the Churches of the land have often been revered in the great struggles for liberty. To-day, all Churches are one and indivisible in the greatest struggle for freedom the world has ever seen. None the less I am proud of the part which the Free Churches have taken in this world-shaking conflict. They had special difficulties to overcome before they took part—greater difficulties, perhaps, than any other Churches. For over two generations at least the Free Churches of this land have taken a leading part in teaching the nation to seek for more equitable means of settling international disputes than the senseless and conscienceless arbitrament of the cannon and the rifle. (Cheers.) John Bright and John Henry Richards, the great apostles of peace, were leading Free Churchmen, and the righteous prejudice against war was sinking deeper and deeper generation by generation, year by year, into the minds of Nonconformists.

The German challenge struck something that was deeper still in the Free Church mind—struck the love of freedom, the hatred of oppression, the instinct of right and fair-play. And when the call came the Free Churches rose even above the abhorrence of war, and once more girded on the sword that in the past helped to win the liberties of Britain—the sword of the Lord and Gideon. The call was the call of our country; but it was something wider, deeper, higher than even the call of our native land. I am not one of those rather superior persons who despise patriotism. (Hear, hear.) Love of country is one of those potent engines which enable the children of men to use their wings, lift them above selfish interests, and so find appeals to the bleaker atmosphere of sacrifice. But the appeal of the war was greater than even the appeal of patriotism. It was the cry of the weak for help against the cruelty of the strong. (Hear, hear.) It was the cry of conscience against greed, of humanity against the tyranny of force. That is the call that led millions of the best young manhood of the British Empire to their Calvary. When that call came the young men of the Free Churches thronged to the standard. As a Free Churchman I am proud of that record.

THE SPECIAL TASK.

What is the special task of the Free Churches in the war? One is to help to preserve the nation from everything which is unworthy of the sacredness of this great cause. (Hear, hear.) The Churches have not merely the right, but it is their special task to see that the moral and physical fibre of the nation is not undermined by drink and vice. (A Voice.) "Why not stop it, then?" Just let me conclude. Governments have to deal with practical difficulties, but that does not absolve the Churches. (Hear, hear.) Not only have Governments no right to resent pressure from the Churches, they have a right to expect it, and they ought to welcome it; it helps them; it helps them to solve practical difficulties and to remedy glaring evils and cleanse our national effort from the unsavoury incidents which reveal the sordid side of war. I resent no pressure and no criticism, except one. I resent the kind of criticism that seems to imply that these evils began when I took office. (Hear, hear.) I claim fair play above all from my fellow Free Churchmen, and I come here to say so. By the end of 1916, after two and a half years of war, the consumption of alcohol has been reduced by 28 per cent., a very considerable reduction, and more than any man ever dreamt of four or five years ago. By to-day, by our orders, there has been a further cut of 28 per cent., but 56 per cent. upon the reduction, not merely of beer, but of spirits. In 1914, if any man had attended a meeting of the Free Church Council, and had said, "When you meet in 1918 there will be a man there, a Free Churchman, who will stand up and say that the drink consumption of the country is only one-third of what it was four years ago," who would have believed it? (Hear, hear.) Criticism which is nothing but criticism does not help. (Hear, hear.) We will help in these things. I will tell you more. Bread has not been rationed, but if ever there be such a need choose between bread for the children and beer for their parents, you will find no hesitation on the part of this or any other Government. (Cheers.)

NATION'S HIGH PURPOSE.

What else is the function of the Churches? It is to keep the nation up to the level of its high purpose when it entered the war. (Hear, hear.) No nation ever entered a war with a more holy purpose. (Cheers.) There was not a grain of selfishness in the national aim. It is the business of the Churches to see that there is none now. (Hear, hear.) The Churches must see that the

flag that was now waving high was not bedraggled in the mud, and was not soiled with vengeance, greed, or savagery. Keep the war till the end—whenever God wills that it shall come to an end—keep the war a holy war. Anything else would disgrace the memory of the heroic dead. I have stated, so have all political leaders, what these aims are—vindication of international right, restoration of conquered and trodden territories, the freeing of oppressed populations, whether in Europe, Africa, or Asia, from the thralldom of alien despots, and, above all, making sure that war shall henceforth be treated as a crime punishable by the law of nations. (Cheers.) As society is banded together for the punishment of oppression, of murder, theft, fraud, and all kinds of wrong and injustice inflicted by one individual upon another, so nations shall be banded together for the protection of each other and the world as a whole against the force, fraud, and greed of the mighty. To falter ere all this be achieved would be to doubt the justice of the Ruler of the World. To carry the war on a single hour after these aims could be attained would be to abandon the world to the spirit of evil. (Cheers.)

I observe some criticism because we are supposed not to have given sufficient prominence to the League of Nations in our speeches. (Hear, hear.) Frank and fair criticism merits an equally frank and fair answer, and I propose to give it. (Cheers.) I have said a good deal about the League of Nations, and I have carefully studied statement which I made early this year of the aims of the Allies. I put that definitely as part, and I have said it repeatedly. If we do not say more, say it oftener, and say it with greater elaboration, it is because the Bolsheviks have taught us one lesson, at any rate—that a real League of Nations does not come by talking about it. (Cheers.) They forgot something which was essential—that is, once you have begun you have to fight for it. The result was that whilst they were writing despatches and making speeches about a League of Nations they were left with barely half a nation with which to enter into a league with anybody. (Cheers.) Whilst they were talking about the right of self-determination, and allowing their armies to fall to pieces, the Germans were stripping Russia of province after province, and whilst they still went on talking the Germans at Riga went on to Riga, and now are on their way to make Odessa a German port.

That is not the way to get a League of Nations. (Cheers.) I would warn you in all sincerity not to mistake phrases for facts. There is nothing more deadly even in peace. It is disastrous in war. I could—so could anyone—frame for you declarations of the most resounding equity as a basis for peace, every one of which would be accepted with a loud tongue by the Prussian War Lords. And yet, you would find exactly as the Bolsheviks did when these phrases came to be interpreted, that they were as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." No man has discoursed so eloquently on the League of Nations as the Kaiser. (Laughter.) He would have satisfied the minutest and most exacting critic in the Free Church Council. (Laughter.) Have you read his reply to the Pope? It breathes the spirit of brotherhood and Christian kindness. (Laughter.) There was never a word about giving up Belgium, but there were whole passages on disarmament; not a syllable about surrendering Lithuania or Courland, but on the League of Nations he was absolutely sound. (Laughter.) What did he say? He said, "Not only do I accept the League of Nations, but Germany is prepared to place herself at the head of it." (Laughter.)

REALITY TO TRIUMPH.

When I saw that I knew what he really meant. Ah! Ah! It was then that you found a spirit of dominancy still there—the dagger wrapped in the Sermon on the Mount! (Hear, hear.) We have had treaties before; we must now prove that we can give reality to them. There are millions of young men from all lands in the British Empire, from France, from Italy, in battle array. There are millions who in due time will be there from America. (Cheers.) They are engaged in demonstrating at the risk of their gallant lives to the Prussian War Lords that the world has reached that stage of civilisation where justice can be enforced against the most powerful nations that trample upon its decrees. These are the true apostles of the League of Nations. If they fail, believe me, all leagues will be shams, and all treaties will continue to be nothing but scraps of paper. (Cheers.) If they succeed, and they will, (Cheers.) when they succeed the League of Nations will be an established fact. (Hear, hear.) Then you might beat your swords into ploughshares, but not till then.

What is the other task of the Free Churches? To keep up the spirit of the nation until those high ideals be attained. (Cheers.) The higher the ideals the harder the road to reach them. The horror, the suffering, the anxiety, the strain of a prolonged agony, the dreary waiting for the dawn, the combing of the wear down the heart of the stoutest people. Nothing but a great and sustained inspiration will enable them to continue to the end. The only way to carry any great purpose is not on your shoulders, but in your heart. Carry it on your back, and it will gradually wear you down. Carry it in your heart, and it will lift you up. (Hear, hear.) That is where the churches come in. Don't discourage, don't dishearten, don't always be pointing to the clouds, don't always be saying, "When will the dawn come?" It has already come. It will come again. Trust in God and the light will shine upon you. You need all the inspiration the churches can give, not merely for great sufferings and great anxieties, but even to carry the great through the minor worries of the war. They give us far more troubles than the bigger ones. There is no hunger; (Hear, hear.) There is less hunger in this land than there was when the first cannon shot was fired. There is no privation. But people are being deprived of a good deal of what they had been taught to regard as the essential ingredients of a comfortable existence. (Laughter.)

WHAT RATIONING MEANS.

There is no lack of abundant food to sustain the strength of the people. (Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY'S TRADE.

THE ALLIES' FIRM GRIP.

A Berlin telegram states that Dr. Helfferich, in the course of an address to the Import and Trade Association there, said: "The world-war arose directly out of the Russo-Austrian conflict, in which Serbia figured as a puppet worked by her big Slav brother. For Great Britain, however, the war was, from the start, an economic war for the overthrow of German world competition. Much has turned out differently from what Great Britain expected. By means of the U-boat war we have laid an axe at the root of Great Britain's strength with incomparably greater effectiveness than did Napoleon with his Continental interdiction. But we must not overlook how systematically and successfully Great Britain has carried out the programme of her economic war. By breaking all the laws relating to contraband and blockade she has cut us off from our overseas traffic with the outer world. Great Britain has sought everywhere, within the range of her power, to destroy our economic interests. All these measures aim at the extermination of German trade and German labour. If the final peace does not return to us what our enemies have taken and destroyed in the outside world, if it does not restore to us freedom in our work and our spirit of enterprise in the world, then the German people is crippled for an immeasurable period. When Mr. Bonar Law, in his last Budget speech, for the hundredth time proclaimed the destruction of German civilization, the one and unalterable war aim of the Allies, I reply to him, 'Long live the German people's army.'"

After referring incidentally to what he described as Mr. Lloyd George's "blasphemies in the name of freedom" at the English Free Church Council, and after declaring that Mr. Lloyd George had "dared at the moment of the oppression of Holland to hail the freedom of all peoples as a war aim well-pleasing to God," Dr. Helfferich concluded: "The peace which we need above all is an economic peace. We have, however, still first to win. If it must be then the German people will endure this final extremity. We are all confident of the issue. We demand restoration for all violation of the law and for all acts of destruction. We demand indemnification for all damages done, and we meet the plan of differentiation with the demand for the most favoured-nation treatment and equal rights, the plan of exclusion with the demand for the open door and free seas, and the threat of blockade of raw materials with the demand for the delivery of raw materials."

There is, I am glad to be able to tell you, no prospect of such a deficiency. But there are things which years of prosperity taught us to expect as almost part of the essentials of life which we either see no more or see in very diminished proportion (laughter) and there is a tendency to grumble at the restrictions. People face big things; whatever you ration—there will be a growl. There has only been one successful Food Controller in the history of the world—the one who made five loaves and two fishes feed a multitude. Then you could have faced the war even if the Sea of Galilee were throbbing with submarines. But as long as you have any scarcity of commodities, you get difficulties and troubles, and some temper.

I will tell you what rationing means. It means we are learning to bear each other's burdens. (Hear, hear.) It means that the nation in the furnace of war is becoming more of a brotherhood. Instead of having, in the words of an old writer—a brilliant old writer who isn't very much read in these days—hunger at one end and surfeit at another, you have got a fair distribution between men of all classes and ranks. This is one of the lessons that will never be forgotten after the war, and that will be one of the greatest tasks of the Free Churches when this ghastly war is over to help rebuild the nation on stronger, cleaner, healthier lines. That is in fact, the lesson we have to bring this war to a successful conclusion. It takes all one's energies if you give your mind and strength to the things you have been taught to abhor. I know you will forgive me. I know that my very zeal, if I felt bound by my oath to King and country and by my love for my native land, my zeal has led to misunderstandings with my best friends. And they have cost me more distress than I can tell you. But pardon me, I have no time to clear them up now. (Cheers.)

HELP AND SYMPATHY NEEDED.

I have terrible tasks on my shoulders. When those are over I shall have something to say; but meanwhile, I have a task which is almost more than I can bear—(hear, hear)—and I ask you, whatever you may feel, whatever you may think, I ask, as the chief councillor of the Crown and the nation—in the hour of the nation's greatest perplexity, for your help, for your sympathy, eye, with reverence, I say, for your prayers. (Cheers.) You cannot half wage a war. You must give the whole of your strength, or not at all. That great old Nonconformist, who waged many wars and faced many misunderstandings—Oliver Cromwell—said: "According as you shall find your spirits and reasons grounded in what hath been said, so let you and me join in the prosecution of this war, according as we are satisfied, and as the cause should appear to our consciences in the sight of the Lord, but if you can come to prosecute it, prosecute it vigorously, or don't do it at all." That is sound Cromwellian sense. If any man here or elsewhere can show me any way by which we can make peace without betraying the great and sacred cause for which we entered the war, and for which so many millions have sacrificed their lives to him will I listen gladly, gratefully, thanking God for the light that is given me. Short of that, more peace talk is undermining the fibre and morale of the nation. (Cheers.) I confidently ask my fellow Free Churchmen to use their potent influence in this land to sustain the heart of its great people, to enable them to carry through to a triumphant and the greatest task that Providence has ever yet entrusted to their hands. (Loud cheers.)

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.
PROBLEM OF INTERVENTION.

[BY DR. E. J. DILLON.]

From Archangel to Odessa, from Moscow to Vladivostok, plangent Russian voices are uplifted asking in the bitterness of anguish whether among the nation's many and mighty Allies of yesterday there is none who will help her. Russia's pitiable plight may be likened to that of Jerusalem when Jeremiah complained that "her adversaries are the chief, her enemies prosper... her princes are become like harts that find no pasture, and they are gone without strength before the pursuer." The Russians plead for help unceasingly, but their friends have not yet seen their way to extend it. For months the Polish army in Russia has been soliciting it in vain. Geographical hindrances combined with the suicidal attitude of the Bolsheviks stood in the way of assistance from Russia's Western Allies, while objections born of misgivings on the part of certain Great Powers prevented Japan from intervening in the only way she considered effectual. At present these latter difficulties are said to have been surmounted, and both in Europe and Russia the conditions laid down by the Tokyo Government have been assented to.

Is the help about to be bestowed likely to arrive in good time, or will it, like so many other measures of the Allies, be too late to attain the only end that warranted it? To this question I must decline to offer an answer, but I shall transmit a contribution to one that has just reached me from Russia, and is for that reason well worth considering. It comes from two different sources, from a packet of letters which have to-day been delivered to me after a more than usually rapid transit, and also from the oral narrative of a Russian officer who arrived here two days ago from Siberia. Of this account I am in a position to reproduce a few important passages. As the utterances thus conveyed to me shed a fresh and relatively cheerful light on the mental attitude of a large section of the ill-starred Russian people, I venture to reproduce the gist of them here for the benefit of the British public. I should like it to be understood, however, that my rôle is rigidly confined to that of a faithful transmitter of the ideas, not a literal translator of sentences.

THE ALLIES' ATTITUDE.

"Here in Russia," the messages begin, "we are plunged in the depths of despair by causes which might have been neutralised. No doubt the internal situation was extremely bad when Lenin was pitched into the autocrat's seat, and it became very much worse when the army was disbanded and the Constituent Assembly dissolved. But all this was not even then, although the Allies thought it was. There was no necessity for them to declare the state of things hopeless and to give up all thoughts of helping us. For most of the elements that once made Russia a desirable partner in the world-conflict were, and still are, available. The public men who organised the armies, provided the supplies, kept the transport machinery running, the raw materials for the army, the officers, the Parliamentary parties, the Duma, the Allies supported the Allied cause, are all as they were when Nicholas II. was Tsar. Only a seemingly slight change has taken place since then—the Edict I, 'democratising the army,' was issued. In consequence of this there is one thing lacking. It is only one, and relatively speaking, a something hardly greater than a linchpin in a carriage, but of equal importance to the community as a whole. Since the flight of Bolshevism killed the elements of the Russian State are become as the dry bones in the midst of the valley where Ezekiel prophesied in the name of Jehovah. But the Allies had it in their power to cause breath to come into those that they should live and stand 'up upon their feet, an exceeding great army.' Why did they not use that power?"

"The Entente Governments approached the Russian problem from the point of view of winning the war, and having come to the conclusion that our people could not help them materially in that, disinterested themselves altogether in our country for the time being. That is how it struck us. If that really was their line of thought and action, they were wrong. For even as an element in the struggle going forward Russia might still play a useful part if the Governments of France and Britain really wished. But they must go to work in a businesslike fashion. It is worse than useless to send us delegates, as they have done, who have no acquaintance with our country and people, or Russian Jews with English and French names who, with the best will in the world merely estrange the two nations. Their delegates should be men who are conversant with the language, literature, history, and psychology of our people. And if they have none such let them employ real Russians who know French and English. Our people don't want ambitious politicians.

EAST AND WEST.

"But even if Russia were unable to help her Allies in waging war against the Germans, she would assuredly be well able to help them to keep Europe from being overflooded with Teutonism after the peace. And that is a consideration worth meditating and acting upon at once. For if the Entente Governments do not go to work at once the task will

have been achieved by the Germans in their own national interests. If Germany succeeds in permanently dismembering the State which until recently covered one-sixth of the globe, and in erecting a number of weak little communities there under her protection, what will it avail the Allies if they get a little the better of her in the West? Assume, for example, that she loses Alsace and Lorraine (and of this we here see no sure signs as yet), that these provinces are rejoined to France, that Belgium and the French departments are evacuated; what then? Would these terms connote the attainment of your war aims? What guarantee have you that this rearrangement of the war map will be upheld even for a decade? None—would command an army so numerous that she could have her way in the West without actually waging war.

"That is the most formidable danger the Allies have to apprehend. So indubitable is it that we are surprised that Germany has not already agreed to their terms, and made peace in the West in order to garner in her harvest in the East. It looks to us as though that would have been political wisdom. At all events, however considerable the importance ascribed to the Western front in waging the war, it is the Eastern that will matter after the conclusion of peace. Are your statesmen penetrated with that truth? The Germans undoubtedly are.

"What is being done to safeguard the Allies' interests in the East? So far as we know, nothing, or worse than nothing. For the assumptions respecting the Ukraine on which the recent abortive action of one of the Powers was based did not increase the prestige or the influence of the Entente among our people. Its effect was very far from that. It is useless to plead good intentions, because Fate admits no extenuating circumstances.

GERMANY'S PROPAGANDA.

"The Germans have been bestirring themselves to some effect of late. Their agents are even now at work in the principal cities and in the most influential circles of European Russia as far south as the Caucasus. And they have tangible results to show for their labours. If the Entente has watched them closely—a false assumption—it will appreciate their clever tactics. Aware that the re-establishment of order and of normal existence is become a vital necessity to us, our ex-enemies offer us both, at a price. And so wistfully does the country yearn for these boons that it is hardly in a mood to bargain very vigorously. Many, very many of our people have only acquiesced in the transactions. Countless others would acclaim it tomorrow. It would be unfair to blame them. For the Russian people are what they were, except that the lower orders are no longer under any restraints, human or divine. Brought back to reason they might become as strong and as helpful as before. The peasantry is at bottom conservative, as is natural to a large part of which has just experienced for the first time the sweets of ownership. As soon as it can be made clear to them that possession of the land is incompatible with pillage and robbery, they will accommodate themselves to law and order. In 1905-6 they also gave a loose rein to their anarchist instincts until they were taught that it did not pay, and then they desisted. The clergy, too, who for generations contributed many of the most ardent spirits of rebellion to the anti-Tsarist movement, have now received a very bitter lesson on the nature and the fruits of Bolshevism. The priests have been turned adrift on the world with nothing to live upon but their faith, and now they are spreading disaffection towards Bolshevism and heading a movement for the restoration of the Monarchy.

"It would be misleading to affirm that this or that political party as an entity had officially struck up an understanding with the Kaiser's agents. Of that there is no clear evidence. What the Germans unquestionably have already contrived is to win over to their scheme important financial, economic, and social interests, and to bring their understanding Russia's need of a new ordering of things and the vast debt of gratitude which they would owe to Germany if she provided it. The percentage of Teutons in our cities is enormous, and one and all they have toiled unceasingly to soften the bitterness caused by the war and to pave the way to an understanding, political and economic. But the people need a very little suggestion. For anarchy is no longer a mere spectre looming on the horizon. It is become a gigantic monster, like a blinded man-devouring Cyclops stalking over the land and ravaging it with fire and sword.

"It is a fact that an arrangement has already been come to between the German order restorers and the Russian circles alluded to for the restoration of the Monarchy under a set of complex conditions adjusted to Russia's present needs, and also to Germany's designs for the future. That is a factor in the situation the gravity of which is self-evident. The least that should be done is to make it known in those quarters of the Entente where knowledge can be transmuted into power. For if the plan succeeds—and so far as one can now look ahead there is no adequate reason why it should fail—we shall have at least one new Tsar this year, a nominee of the Kaiser. It is certain that the restored Tsardom will cover only a fraction of the old one, but beyond that one cannot as yet make any guess as to its extent, because permanent dismemberment of Russia is an essential part of the Teuton programme.

"These projects—and they have already got beyond the stage of projects—demand the instant attention of the Entente Powers. For it is not for us in Russia, tied and hampered as we are, to devise the ways and means of countering them.

We may say, however, that we firmly believe they can be thwarted. For the elements in the country are influential and active which would be overjoyed to owe the restoration of order and the bases of a new social and political existence to the good offices of the Western Powers, to whom they instinctively look for guidance.

"It has often been suggested in the course of this war that the Japanese, who are our close Allies, should supply us with military help, and recently definite and seemingly grounded hopes were uttered that they would at least rescue us from our present misfortunes. Sooth to say, these suggestions never fell in with the wishes of the Russian people. The reason? Perhaps irrational prejudice. There was also something humiliating in the idea that the Japanese, who so lately defeated our armies, destroyed our navy, ruined our prestige, and let loose the first forces of anarchy against the country, should now heap coals of fire on our heads by coming to us as our saviours. Besides, to tell the truth, this feeling was enhanced by a considerable admixture of misgiving. Our people were suspicious... can you fairly blame them?

LOOKING TO JAPAN.

"During the last few weeks this temper has changed perceptibly. To-day the Japanese would be welcomed. They could reckon upon the co-operation of numerous and important elements, political and military, in the country who only want a standard to rally round and a leader to follow. The number of officers in Russia is very large. Unhappily, it is decreasing rapidly. These ill-starred men have been hunted and harried and tortured atrociously. They are targets for every missile, however vile. They have been driven from refuge to refuge and from town to town; every week dozens of them commit suicide in order to escape a worse death. There are some 6,000 of them in the city and district of Vladivostok, whether they were chased by the Bolsheviks. They would revive and become a force in the land if they could again find scope for their patriotic enthusiasm. Then there is the Polish army, which may fairly be described as the most effective military organism in the country. One may like or hate the Poles in peace time, but one cannot deny them credit for the highest military qualities in war. And the number of Poles who have scattered over various Russian armies is also very large. All these contingents would be gathered together and unified if the Japanese entered Russia as rescuers of the people from the Germans and the Bolsheviks."

"If the Japanese accept the mission and lead an army into Russia for the purposes specified, their efforts will be seconded with vigour and promptitude that they cannot fail to achieve them. Many of those who to-day favour the Bolsheviks will change sides in a twinkling as soon as they can do so without fear of being shot or imprisoned. Even now many groups and parties are openly opposed to Lenin and Trotsky. The Soviets themselves have in numerous cases gone into opposition, especially since the conclusion of peace. The Soviets of the provinces of Moscow, Kharkoff, Kursk, Archangel, Irkutsk, Eastern Siberia, and the Urals are examples. That is a significant phenomenon. Let the Japanese get as far west as the Urals, and the German influence on Russia as a permanent element may be eliminated.

THE JAPANESE STANDPOINT.

As for Japanese intervention, what impresses me most strongly is the necessity of handling the matter with the utmost delicacy—a task all the more difficult that it was clumsily dealt with during the early stages of the war. It may well be doubted whether even now it has been formulated with due consideration for all susceptibilities. For example, I cannot believe, as the Allied Press apparently does, that by dint of emphasising the danger which is supposed to threaten Japan from the German advance we can move her to take action of the costly and far-reaching kind involved. Of the extent and importance of this alleged danger the Japanese themselves are by far the most competent judges. The information they possess about Russia and Germany is incomparably fuller and more trustworthy than that of their self-constituted advisers. Nor should it be forgotten that action of this kind, if undertaken without due circumspection in the present state of international relations, might permanently affect vital interests of Nippon which will not become pressing for some years to come. But these tangled issues will be readily unravelled by Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Motono, with whom I have the privilege to be personally acquainted, whose best work I have studied at close quarters, and whom I have no hesitation to rank at the head of the world's contemporary statesmen with the qualification *facile princeps*.

So far as my information goes there has never been a majority of the people of Nippon in favour of the principle of military intervention in Europe. The arguments against it were many and forcible. The Japanese soldier could hardly feel the same ardour when fighting for a cause which he does not quite understand as when doing battle for his own country, and the idea that he might be regarded as in some sort a mercenary is galling to the Japanese. And, however important the interests of the Japanese

* Nothing is said about the vast number of Austrian and German prisoners in Russia, most of whom are now armed and could perhaps be organised by their leaders against the Japanese expedition.

nation invoked in favour of interposition in Europe, they could not with truth be termed vital. Again, the Allies themselves, or one or other of them, tempered their eagerness for Japan's co-operation with a degree of reserve which neutralised it, and therefore deterred in lieu of enticing their Far Eastern Allies.

These embarrassing errors of form imparted decisive importance to the question of motive. And the arguments derived from this source in favour of a military expedition to Russia are less cogent than the others. For Japan has discharged her treaty obligations in the letter and the spirit, and she is not bound to do more. Responsible for maintaining order in the Far East, she will see that it is maintained. But the reorganisation of the Russian army is a different proposition.

So much for the question of principle. Other difficulties beset the technical problem. The friendly, unfriendly, or indifferent attitude of the Russian people would make all the difference between success and failure. Can the Japanese rely upon the readiness of the population to support them? To what extent are the rolling stock and other necessities adequate to enable them so to utilise the trans-Siberian railway as to keep their troops supplied with victuals and munitions? An expedition on the scale contemplated would necessitate a temporary transformation of Japan's industries, interfere with her foreign commerce, and inflict considerable financial losses.

Hence Viscount Motono's Press organ has laid it down that "there is no reason why Japan should mobilise." Another influential newspaper writes: "We do not feel the need of running ourselves uselessly for our neighbour."

It is greatly to the credit of the Japanese that they discuss this question in a detached way, and without allowing the issues to be obscured by irrelevant considerations, however nearly these may affect their interest. That is one of the characteristic traits of this remarkable people. The scrupulous exactitude with which they discharge their obligations towards the Allies is not in the slightest degree affected by the admiration which so many of their foremost representatives feel and express for our principal enemy. In Nippon the Germans are regarded by an influential and growing section of the population as the most robust of European states, the most energetic, the most highly appreciated, and conclusions of a practical order are drawn from these admissions. Both nations believe that their future lies in and under the water, and in Japan, as in Germany, the energies of all classes of the population, whose cohesiveness seems astonishing to West Europeans, are directed to the attainment of the common end. All that the Japanese still wait before they can come anywhere within sight of their goal is permanent possession of territories whence they can draw their supplies of certain raw stuffs, such as iron, steel, copper, wool, cotton, leather. With that fulcrum their lever will, I believe, enable them to raise their country to the commanding position they covet.

THE MILITARY FACTORS.

As for the military expedition to Russia, I feel convinced that before they will or can decide upon rigging it one and despatching it they must ascertain whether it could be conveyed in good condition to the Urals. For that is one of the peremptory conditions of success. On the question whether this and the other conditions are likely to be fulfilled, the message from Russia which I have just communicated will, I trust, shed a certain amount of welcome light. There is no doubt in my mind that recourse will be had to the co-operation of the Japanese in this (the fourth) year of the war, especially now that the last obstacles in the way have just been removed by the good sense of our American friends and Allies. But from what I know of the situation, I venture to affirm that the Japanese cannot possibly be expected to achieve the feat this calendar year. One should not forget that for every soldier sent one must reckon five tons of baggage, assuming that foodstuffs as well as munitions have to be supplied. In the present case, however, abundant food will be found in the country. Nowhere in Russia are cereals, fleshmeat, fish, butter, cheese, and eggs to be had in such quantities and so cheaply as in Siberia. Consequently we need not reckon more than two tons of luggage for each individual soldier. Still, for an army of, say, 600,000 men, that would amount to 1,200,000 tons; and if we bear in mind the fact that last year 1,000,000 tons of stuff lay at Vladivostok, and it was calculated that the carrying capacities of the railway would not admit of its being forwarded within a twelvemonth, it is clear that considerable improvements must be introduced into the trans-Siberian Railway before it can convey the Japanese expedition and its impedimenta within a reasonable period of time.

To my thinking, then, the Japanese, who will start as soon as possible, will reach Irkutsk, and possibly some other point to the west of that city, in the course of the present year; but it would be rash to assume that they can get to European Russia before the year 1919. This is only a conjecture, but I have made it on the strength of a variety of data which I consider trustworthy.

What it comes to then, is this: We must write off the splendid Roumanian army, which could not possibly hold out longer than five or six weeks at most, and whose further resistance could in no case advance the Allies' cause, but only damage its own. In like manner we must allow for the chances which time may effect in the political and military outlook, changes which I am incompetent to forecast. The only things certain to-day are the intervention of Japan and the ardent desire of the best sections of the Russian population to see order and tranquillity restored, and the determination of the Allied Governments to continue the struggle unflinchingly. (Daily Telegraph.)

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PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

Approximately.

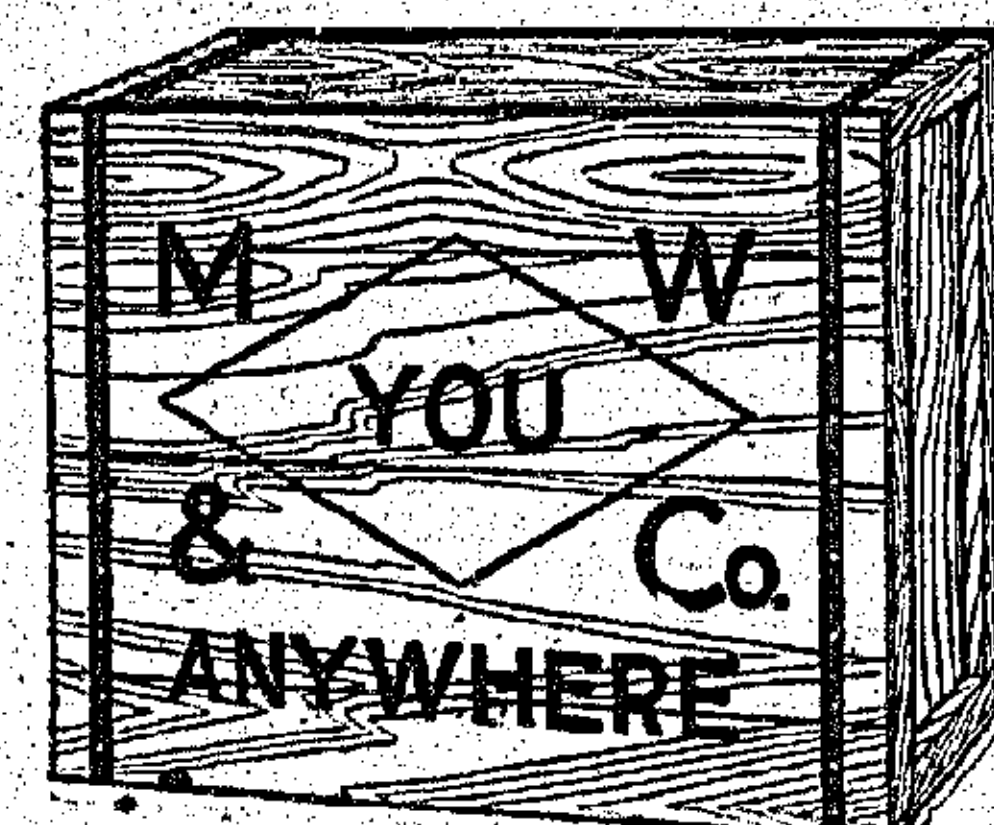
WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	56,250
2 prizes of \$10,000 each (approx.)	37,500
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$2,500 each	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

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[1918]



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Owing to the rapid growth of our business in the Far East, and the greatly increased demand for our catalogue, we now keep a supply of our latest issue at the following offices:

T. B. TOLMAN, 911 URBIZTONDO, MANILA.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY (MANILA).
HONGKONG.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., EXPRESS (SHANGHAI).

Write to-day to the nearest office for a copy of our handsome catalogue, illustrating thousands of articles of American manufacture at money-saving prices. In it we explain full details of our favourable shipping arrangements and low carload rates to the Orient.

In addition to our large freight shipments, we export more than five hundred Parcel Post packages every day.

No matter where you live, it will pay you to get our catalogue and place a trial order. We absolutely guarantee safe delivery.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

CHICAGO, U.S.A.

[1918]

NOTICE.

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO has THIS DAY CEASED to be the Manager of our Business at Hongkong and his authority to sign our Firm Name has been withdrawn.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.

CARVALHO & CO.

[1918]

THE NEW FREEDOM THERAPY
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THERAPY No. 3
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THERAPY No. 100

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & ECKWALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS.

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
or to RHEE & Co., Canton General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"CHINRU"	On 15th May, 9 A.M.
NEWCHWANG	"TAMUI"	On 16th May, Noon.
S. ANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 16th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 21st May, 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

HAIHONG ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 17th May, at Noon.
"BAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hoagins ... | TUESDAY, 21st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake St.).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DAVID BASCOM & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	18th	Str. from COLOMBO	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DEVLIN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURAMARU 12,500 tons	Sat. 25th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 12,500 tons	Sat. 18th May 11 A.M.
	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	Sat. 15th June 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... | HWAH-WU MARU 9,000 tons | Thurs. 20th May.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ...

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ...

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ...

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON ...

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

+ SUWA MARU ... Wed. 15th May, at 11 A.M.
+ FUSHIMI MARU ... Tues. 11th June, at 11 A.M.
+ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI Manager

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 21st May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 8th June
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, RALFOA, CALLAO, ARIQA AND IQUITO.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 15th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,600	Sept. 6th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

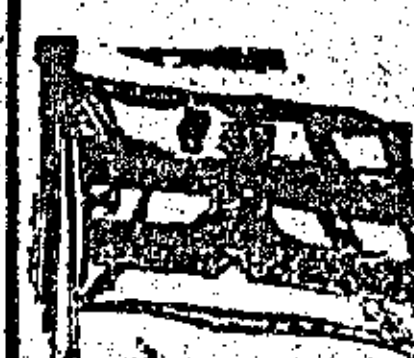
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.
"ARABIA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 1st June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tainan, Keelung, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 19th May, at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 21st May, at 9 A.M.
"KOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 8 A.M.
"KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 26th May, at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 72 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO:

JUNE 21. and AUGUST 31. 1918.

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agents,
Palace Building, Ice House Street.

